

## The Expected News.

The steamer *Unicorn* is now over due, she being in her eighteenth day. With new boilers, a straight keel, complete repairs, and a reputation to preserve, she ought to cross the Atlantic in certainly seventeen days. She was, however, to remain at Halifax about twenty hours.

The intelligence, to be received by this steamer, is looked for with a great deal of interest, and in consequence of this, an express has been arranged to run over the Worcester and Norwich roads, across the Sound in the steamer *Huguenot*, and then over the Long Island railroad to Brooklyn. It is expected that in five or six hours, or thereabouts, after the *Unicorn* reaches Boston, her news will be in this city. It is a matter of public interest to ascertain the actual difference in the speed of the lighting line and that to be made by the expected express locomotive over the Worcester, Norwich and Long Island railroads. The shortest time has not yet been obtained over the latter route. We all know the speed of the lightning route.

The news will be published in an *Extra Herald* immediately after it is received; price two cents per copy.

## The Oregon Question—Its Effect on the Destiny of the World.

The great and absorbing question of peace or war, which has been depending on the settlement of the Oregon question, for several months past, has seriously affected the commercial interests of the United States, and in a certain, though smaller degree, those of the whole civilized world. After the tariff and sub-treasury questions had been ridden to death by the two great political parties into which the country is divided, the leaders of the democratic party alighted upon the Oregon question, and triumphantly shouldered it and brought it into the pool of politics, as the best and most feasible means of creating popular excitement and accomplishing the ends they had in view, viz: the control of the general government.

The claims of both England and the United States to the portion of the territory in dispute between them, could have remained in the state they have been since the time the convention between these two parties was made, for ten or twenty years more, as well as not, by which time the title of the United States could easily be asserted and vindicated by the emigrants from the Atlantic side. But it is this question had not been taken up by the democratic party, the leaders thereof could not well have raised another that would have answered their purposes as well.

At the time the Oregon question was disturbed from the slumber in which it had so long reposed, unnoticed and comparatively unthought of, the democratic party was in rather a precarious situation. The triumphant and unprecedented great majority which General Harrison, the whig candidate for the Presidency, was elected to that office in the year 1840, severed the old ties of the democratic party, and paralyzed the energies of the leaders. The death of that venerable man, and the consequent accession to the Presidency of John Tyler, the Vice President, entailed upon the country an administration the most vacillating and deceitful that probably ever ruled the country, since the revolution. While it was neither whig nor democratic in its principles, the influence it was permitted to exert was marked by the follies, frailties and infirmities of both. Before the term of John Tyler had expired, the old party landmarks and boundaries were again established, and the whig and democratic parties had resumed their organization. The two parties being then very strong, and Henry Clay being the avowed candidate of the whig party for the Presidency, and his popularity being great, the democratic leaders conceived the idea of waking up the Oregon as well as the Texas question, and bringing it into the field as the test question before the country—one was settled, the other is now in full blast. It was marshalled forth and placed before the country, and has taken precedence of the tariff question, the sub-treasury, and all other questions. The Presidential candidate of the democratic party was elected under the cry of 54-40, and, in his inaugural address, he did not fail to declare, in his opinion, that the claim of the United States was, beyond all contingency, just and clear to the Russian line. From that time until the present, it has gone on increasing in magnitude and importance, until, at last, the peace of the world is endangered.

The uncertainty of the continuance of peace between the two countries, has been of incalculable injury to the commercial interests of both the United States and of England, particularly the former country. Commercial speculations and adventures, which require the deepest thought and calculation, could not, under such circumstances, be entered into. No merchant or man of business, would willingly risk his capital in merchandise or ships, which might be captured by an enemy before the voyage was half finished. The maintenance of peace was uncertain, from the end of one month to the end of another. The consequence has been, that in both England and the United States, a vast amount of capital and wealth, which, under auspicious circumstances, would be employed in commerce, has been withheld from the channels of trade until a more favorable time. In this respect, the real interests and prosperity of the two countries has suffered a shock from which they will not recover in a considerable time.

In the present condition of the world, we consider it highly unfortunate, that the Oregon question remains unsettled, or that it has not been settled long since. The increased facilities of communication between the two countries, arising from the success attending steam navigation, paved the way for a commercial revolution, the dawn of which appeared some years since. The opening of the Chinese Empire, with a population of three hundred millions of human beings, that through the prejudice of their rulers, for a succession of ages, had been debarred from all intercourse with their brethren in other parts of the world, was another step towards that great revolution. The revolution in the corn law system in England, which has recently taken place, and which is the basis of a free trade system of commerce with the whole world, was the next step in importance towards the great result. The recent passage of the sub-treasury bill in the House of Representatives of this country, and the adoption of a free trade tariff, which will be passed at no distant day, will make the great commercial revolution complete, draw together the bonds of common kindred in the great family of mankind, and make the inhabitants of the whole world one united band of brothers, depending on and connected with each other by the strongest ties.

This great commercial revolution, or millennium, which we may term it, has been in progress for a number of years past; and ere many years are past, its happy influences will extend to every land on which the sun shines. England, the great commercial country in the world, has taken the lead, and in one bound, as it were, has adopted free trade principles in her intercourse with the rest of the world. The United States will soon follow, and then the smaller countries will be under the necessity of following in their steps.

The advantages that will inevitably accrue from this revolution in commerce, will be shared in by the whole; but to the United States, they will be in calculable. The geographical position of these States; the numerous and beautiful lakes, rivers and harbors with which our country abounds; the large, extended and continually growing territory that we possess, embracing, as it does, every climate under the sun; the recent improvement in the mode of communication, by means of the magnetic telegraph; the fertility of our soil, and the abundance of minerals; the happy institutions that we live under, and the well known enterprise, energy and ingenuity of our citizens; all these will, in

time, place the United States the first among the nations of the world, and the greatest in commerce, and guaranty to our people a greater proportion of the advantages and blessings that will result from this new commercial revolution. How unfortunate, then, it is, and how much to be deplored, that the great march of improvement should be retarded by any question, no matter how important; and particularly by a question of a division of a territory which to either country is of comparative insignificance, compared with the immense benefits both would receive from the extension of the principles which are now, for the first time in the history of the world, advanced and being carried out. The present state of matters between England and the United States is an anomaly. While every day both countries are approaching each other, and becoming more or less identified with each other, socially, commercially and politically, to an extent never dreamt of, we see, on the other hand, the two countries allowing a question of minor importance—a question that if allowed to rest, would settle itself in a few years, to the satisfaction of both—keep them apart, and forbid the union both are so desirous of forming. We see this really insignificant question hourly threaten the peace happily existing between those countries, and the maintenance of which is probably essential to the national existence of one, and the continued prosperity of the other.

We certainly cannot think that a war which would be so ruinous to both, will be rashly entered into by those two great countries, who are foremost in commerce and all the arts that adorn civilization, no matter what shape the Oregon question may assume under the workings of politicians and panic makers; but rather that the statesmen and patriots of both countries, will unite, heart and hand, in drawing tighter the bonds between them, so that the fullest advantages that will arise from the new commercial revolution that is now dawning upon the world may be enjoyed by each, the blessing of peace preserved, old animosities obliterated, and an emulation created that will result in the progress, improvement, refinement and civilization of the species.

**THE CHARTER ELECTION.**—The doubts which filled the minds of the great democratic party but a few days since, in regard to their candidate for Mayor, are now solved, and Mr. Andrew H. Mickle, "a respectable tobacco merchant," has been duly nominated for that office.

A very curious state of things, however, still exists in the party, which threatens to cause some thing of a break in its ranks, unless the wounds are healed. The nomination of Mr. Mickle was made on Tuesday evening last. The convention then adjourned until Thursday evening, for the purpose of receiving the acceptance of their candidate. Thursday night came, but a quorum of the convention which had nominated him could not be brought together, to receive the formal acceptance of Andrew H. Mickle, as their candidate for Mayor—so that Mr. Mickle has not yet accepted the nomination.

The secret of the inability of the party of the convention to get together a quorum, lies, undoubtedly in the fact, that many members of the convention, being adopted citizens, recollect the fact of Mr. Mickle having some time since declared himself a native American, to the inhabitants of his ward.

The Sixth ward committee, which would not be received by the General Committee at Tammany Hall, and which controls a majority of the votes in that ward, have put in nomination J. Sherman Brownell as Mayor, and Charles H. Vulture for Alderman of the ward. Unless this wound in the democratic party is healed previous to the election, it may considerably lessen the chance of that party's success. Another division has taken place in the 4th ward, where George H. Purser is nominated as candidate for Alderman, in opposition to Joseph A. Dwyer, the regular Tammany nominee.

In the meantime, the whig party have selected a candidate for Mayor, supposed to be well known for firmness, honesty, and independence. His chance of success would be good, were it not that Mr. W. B. Cozzens has resisted all the efforts made to cause his resignation, and declares most unequivocally that he will run, if he receives no vote but his own.

In this aspect of things, we expect some fun on the 14th of April next. Below we give the regular democratic candidates for Mayor and Aldermen, the Alms House Commissioner not being yet nominated. The other tickets are not nearly complete, but the nominations will probably all be made within a few days.

**FOR MAYOR.**—ANDREW H. MICKLE.

**FIRST WARD.**—Alderman—John S. Gilbert. Assistant—Henry H. Byrne.

**SECOND WARD.**—Alderman—J. C. S. Wall. Assistant—John A. Brown.

**THIRD WARD.**—Alderman—Thos. F. Hart. Assistant—Edw. J. Buchanan.

**FOURTH WARD.**—Alderman—J. A. Dwyer. Assistant—Lyman Candee.

**FIFTH WARD.**—Alderman—E. B. Hart. Assistant—Edw. J. Cote.

**SIXTH WARD.**—Alderman—Barrett Smith. Assistant—T. M. Dougherty.

**SEVENTH WARD.**—Alderman—R. T. Tompion. Assistant—Arch Mcleary.

**EIGHTH WARD.**—Alderman—T. Van Tine.

**NINTH WARD.**—Alderman—John S. Gilbert. Assistant—Henry H. Byrne.

**TENTH WARD.**—Alderman—Niel Gray. Assistant—Wm. Gage.

**ELEVENTH WARD.**—Alderman—Wm. Gage. Assistant—J. A. Brown.

**TWELFTH WARD.**—Alderman—D. S. Jackson. Assistant—Stephen Feeks.

**THIRTEENTH WARD.**—Alderman—Daniel Norris. Assistant—J. M. Bloodgood.

**FOURTEENTH WARD.**—Alderman—L. Livingston. Assistant—Chas. D. Webb.

**FIFTEENTH WARD.**—Alderman—James Walsh. Assistant—Jas. Robertson.

**SIXTEENTH WARD.**—Alderman—W. A. Walker. Assistant—J. A. Brown.

**SEVENTEENTH WARD.**—Alderman—J. A. Brown. Assistant—J. A. Brown.

**EIGHTEENTH WARD.**—Alderman—J. A. Brown. Assistant—J. A. Brown.

**NINETEENTH WARD.**—Alderman—J. A. Brown. Assistant—J. A. Brown.

**Twentieth Ward.**—Alderman—J. A. Brown. Assistant—J. A. Brown.

**ALBANY.**—The April term of this Court commences to-day before Recorder Scott and two Aldermen. In consequence of the unusual interval of two weeks since the close of the last term, it is probable that the calendar for the ensuing term will be considerably larger than it has been for some time past.

**THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLE.**—We have received sundry documents from Albany, and among them the report of Mr. Tilden, of the select committee, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the difficulties existing between the proprietors of certain leasehold estates and their tenants, &c.

This report commences with giving a general view of the extent and location of the principal leasehold estates; of the nature of the various tenures under which the tenants hold; of the evils complained of; and lastly, of the remedies desired and proposed. The details of the nature of the tenures, and the extent of these tracts of land in several counties, are interesting. The report then goes on to discuss the expediency and legality of the three remedies proposed, to-wit: "1st. Taxation of the landlord's interest; 2d, abolition of distress for rent; 3d, a law enabling the tenant to dispute the title of the landlord."

The committee conclude their report by offering the bills to effect these objects which have already been reported in the columns of the *Herald*. The report is from the committee of which Mr. Tilden is chairman, and is accompanied by the dissent of Ira Harris, a member of the committee.

The following is a list of the acts recommended by the committee:—

1. An act to amend the statute of devices, and to extinguish certain tenures. This act provides that no lease of real estate reserving rent, shall be made for a longer period than ten years. That the rents, &c. of longer leases, now existing, shall pass by descent to the heirs of the original grantor; but that the tenant, by bill in Chancery, may convert the lease into a mortgage, according to a fair estimate of the value, and may have time allowed to pay off the mortgage.

2. An act to abolish distress for rent.

3. An act concerning courts in court of law. This provides, that if a landlord, on suing his tenant, does not recover damages to the amount of one hundred dollars or upwards, he shall not recover costs.

It appears highly probable that these bills, if passed, would soon assuage all the difficulties existing on this question. The committee have bestowed great labor and research in their investigation of the whole matter, and in the legal enquiry upon all the points before them.

Very few questions are more important than this, in its bearing and effect on the politics of this State.

**COMPLEXION OF THE STATE CONVENTION.**—The complexion of the convention to revise the constitution, will be the most varied of any assemblage that ever was convoked in the country. Every party, fragment, faction, and clique, into which all the political parties of the day are divided, are devoting their energies for the purpose of being represented. The old whig and democratic parties, the natives, national reformers, abolitionists, anti-capital punishment men, anti-rent, old hunkers, and barn-burners, are all in the field, eager to secure a representation. If each of the *cliques* and factions succeed, what a motley and diversified group will be there! Blue spirits and white, red spirits and grey, all jostling together in the most admirable confusion, and each desirous of having a hand in tinkering the constitution, and healing the wounds of the State!

**THE TRAVELLING SEASON—CHEAP FARES.**—The favorite steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts, so long and favorably known to the community, by a recent arrangement with the Postmaster General, carry the great Eastern mails, direct, between this city and Providence. No delay in their immediate transmission from Providence, on arrival, can take place, as we apprehend on Saturday—the Boston and Providence Railroad being obliged, by contract, to run the mail trains from Providence on arrival of mails from New York. These noble steamers, especially built for the navigation of Long Island Sound, will be seen by their advertisement, leave pier No. 1 Battery Place, daily, excepting Sunday. This line has reduced the fare to \$3 to Boston, and \$2 to Providence.

The competition between this city and Boston, and between New York and Albany, is reducing the price of passage to those points to a very low point. The day line to Boston, on the Long Island road, on the express plan, and at the reduced rates, goes into operation to-day. There are now five routes open to Boston.

**SPEED OF THE STEAMER TRAVELLER TO NEW HAVEN.**—The effect of the magnetic telegraph—The famous steamer Traveller, Capt. Joel Stone, with his gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Edwin J. Bliss, has just made a remarkably short run to New Haven. She left this city at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and reached New Haven at 19 minutes past 7, thus making the trip from city to city, a distance of eighty-five miles, in 4 hours and 19 minutes, the quickest run on record.

This Traveller is a splendid steamer, and she has become quite celebrated for her speed. It will be recollected that she once crossed the Sound from Albany's Point to Greenport, under adverse circumstances, in one hour and thirty-one minutes. She is owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., a master spirit in steamboat enterprise.

It is a remarkable fact in the progress of steam and electricity, that since the organization of the ocean steamship lines, the average length of the passages of our canvas-back packet ships has become considerably lessened, and we can now calculate almost to a day or two, upon the arrival of one of them, as we did in the case of the Yorkshire. It is also a fact, equally remarkable, that since the invention of the lightning lines, the speed of the steam vessels has increased; and we now have instances like the above, and of other steamers, making quick trips from place to place, accomplishing twenty to twenty-five miles within the hour, with perfect ease and safety.

It thus appears, that in speed there are two points to gain. Owners of wind vessels endeavor to reach the speed of the steamers of the present day, and the enterprising proprietors of the steamers keep their eyes upon the magnetic telegraphs.

**THE ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.**—The annual election in this State takes place to-day, and it is reasonable to suppose, from past experience, that the whigs will succeed in electing their ticket, by the people and Legislature.

This contest in Connecticut, is to be rather a warm one, as several exciting elements are to be brought to act on the feelings and passions of the mass. Temperance, wooden nutmegs, abolitionism, Texas, Oregon, the tariff, the sub-treasury, &c., &c., are to be brought into requisition on this occasion.

All the excitement, however, will be local, and the result is already pretty well known.

**ROBERT OWEN.**—This gentleman sailed on Saturday in the Prince Albert, for London. He returns to England on the same benevolent mission that he has been engaged in for years. Mr. Owen is one of the most remarkable men of the age.

**FROM NEW ZEALAND.**—The ship Robert Pulsford, Captain Caldwell, arrived last night from Auckland via Parnambuco, having left the former place on the 21st of Nov. By her we have received files of the *Times*, *New Zealand*, and the *Sidney Herald*; they contain, however, no news of consequence.

The Times of the 15th of November announces on that day the arrival of Capt. Gray from Port Adelaide—the newly appointed governor of South Australia. On the coast, so that it is clear that Mr. O'Connell, the former governor, the people of Wellington and Nelson indulged in various kinds of merriment, such as lighting bonfires, and tapping hogsheads. He leaves the colonies with none of the best wishes of the inhabitants.

[From the Times, of Nov. 18.] We believe that every thing is tranquil at the Bay of Islands. A large additional military force is expected from Sydney, so that it is clear that Mr. O'Connell and Sir G. Gipps have no idea of the injurious peace days which we seem to have settled down into.

It is rumored in Sydney that Sir G. Gipps is to be made Governor-General of the Australian Colonies (New Zealand included) with a salary of \$150,000 a year.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.**—Seward Barlow, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, Circuit Judge of the second circuit, vice Selah B. Strong, deceased to accept the appointment.

**K. K. K. Kube, California and Canada.** P. P. P. P. Philty-Plooty, Phorty, or Phight.

**PARK THEATRE.**—Mr. Murdoch will make his first appearance this evening at the Park, as Claude Melnotte, in "The Lady of Lyons." Mr. Murdoch has just returned from his Southern tour, and we think his present engagement will prove more successful than his former one. Miss Mary Ann Lee, the *denouement*, will make her first appearance since her return from Paris, in the new comedy entitled "La Fleur de Chateau," or "The Daughter of the Danube." She will be seconded by Mr. G. W. Smith, who makes his debut as Rudolph, and a full company.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**—A rare and attractive bill is presented this evening at the Bowery, consisting of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar," in which Mr. Scott plays Mark Antony, and the thrilling drama of "Jack Sheppard." Mr. C. R. Thorne will sustain his original character in the last piece, and we doubt not the theatre will be crowded by all lovers of sterling acting. The Bowery has been nightly thronged during the past week, and the enterprising manager, Mr. Jackson, is receiving golden harvest. The great secret of his success may be found in the fact that he spares neither industry or expense in producing a series of attractive novelties, and securing for his establishment the highest order of dramatic talent.

**BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.**—Mr. Sands and his beautiful children make their debut this evening at this elegant temple of amusement, in their wonderful and graceful gymnastic exercises. Wherever they have appeared, these talented artists have drawn crowded houses and elicited expressions of admiration and astonishment from all beholders. At the *Parfettie* in Paris, they performed a series of feats, and at the *Wells* in London, they were visited by the *elite* and curious. In this country they have been equally successful, and have attracted the attention of the *elite* and the masses. In addition to this performance, Mr. Sands will introduce his celebrated thorough bred English horse, "My Flo," his fairy dance "Cinderella," and the twin pinks "Le Petit Prince" and "Le Petit Diable." The troupe of equestrians will also appear during the evening, in a variety of daring and graceful feats.

**NEW GREENWICH THEATRE.**—This establishment has not been open to the public three nights, and we are satisfied that the favor to be conferred by the city's up-town population. It is easy of access, too, for those who reside in the lower part of the city—the Greenwich stages running within one square of it. The management are enterprising and excellent caterers for the taste of their patrons—a talented dramatic and operatic troupe have been engaged, surpassed by none in the city. This evening, "Othello" will be presented, Mr. Ed. Crisp making his first appearance before a New York audience as Othello. He will be sustained by Mr. G. W. Smith, and Rudolph, who have already "won golden opinions from all sorts of people," will appear as Desdemona and Emilia. The latter's shop contains 30 new costumes in a new dance, and the evening's entertainment will close with the farce of "Uncle Sam," in which Mr. Sands will appear, and the evening's entertainment will close with the farce of "Uncle Sam," in which Mr. Sands will appear, and the evening's entertainment will close with the farce of "Uncle Sam," in which Mr. Sands will appear.

**PALMIST'S OPERA HOUSE.**—The entertainments at this establishment are of the most attractive character. Mr. Nelson's "ancient dulcimer"—the musical pine "Kicker"—the "old harmonicon"—are instruments of a very novel character, and are played by a very accomplished musician. The music is of the sweetest music from him, however, and surprise and delight the *dilettanti*. Harrington and his boy perform the most wonderful feats of strength and agility, and receive the loud applause of fashionable audiences.

**THE GRAND OLD SYMPHONY.**—In consequence of the signal success which attended the production of the ode to the city of New York, the *Grand Old Symphony*, on Tuesday evening, it will be repeated at the Tabernacle this evening. (Monday.) We are glad of this, for so grand and fine a work as this cannot be properly appreciated, unless it is heard in a hall of such dimensions. The truly extraordinary work, by Felix David, should be heard by all classes, for its startling originality must make the most depraved and dissipated hearer receive the loud applause of fashionable audiences.

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